



FEB 1952

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A

## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 21 July 1952

SUBJECT Organization of North Korean Farmers' Corps

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1A

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

25X1X

1. In April 1952 the North Korean Farmers' Army (Nong Kun Tae) (6593/6511/7130), organized in late March by the North Korean Military Committee for assignment to collective farms, included men who had enlisted in the North Korean army and had been discharged and men who were 31 years of age or older. The Military Committee planned to use 30,000 men at farms on the eastern front, 35,000 men at farms on the central front, and 35,000 men at farms on the western front. Members of the farmers' corps wore North Korean army uniforms and were subject to North Korean army discipline.
2. In mid-May each North Korean collective farm comprised five departments. Each department had 4 sections; each section, 4 units; and each unit, 5 farmers. North Korean army junior lieutenants served as managers, administrators, commissars, party leaders, and inspectors of each department of a farm.
3. In April North Korean authorities assigned a Farmers' Army unit of approximately twenty thousand men (sic) in fifteen-man squads to each village in the South Yonbaek-gun area to aid farming, increase food production, and distribute relief rations to wounded and aged North Korean veterans. Squad members lived in civilian homes; each family which billeted a member received four and one-half hop of rice or millet daily. Twenty tractors, camouflaged with hay during the daytime, were used at night in tilling land throughout the entire county.

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-2-

4. In mid-May three hundred men of a Chinese Communist infantry unit, armed with two light machine guns, one heavy machine gun, and Soviet rifles, were at the headquarters of the Second Collective Farm at Palsan-ni (126-00, 37-54) (BS-3699).
5. In mid-May 15 North Korean railroad guards and 200 regular North Korean soldiers commanded a Farmers' Army unit of 400 men at Nan'gye-ri (126-01, 37-54) (BS-3898). The unit had been organized on 7 March in P'yongyang and sent to Nan'gye-ri on 15 March. Each member of the unit received 680 grams of rice daily. Officers of the unit were armed with pistols.
6. In mid-May five hundred men of a Farmers' Army unit in the 905 Unit, 3 Battalion, were at Misan-ni (125-33, 37-56) (YC-2401). Each platoon had two or three Soviet rifles.

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95

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**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 21 July 1952

SUBJECT Refugee Discontent in the Wonsan Area

NO. OF PAGES 1

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

25X1X

1. By February 1952 North Korean government authorities had stipulated that refugees who had moved north of Wonsan in November 1951 were to return to their homes to participate in the spring planting.<sup>1</sup> Believing that the government had usurped their legal food supply during 1951 under pretext of an urgent military situation, and presuming that they would again be compelled to evacuate their homes at the harvest season, the refugees did not desire to return. Families of persons who fled to South Korea or had cooperated with the United Nations forces were not permitted to return.
2. Approximately three thousand persons of the twelve thousand persons who were evacuated to Chongp'yong (127-22, 39-48) (CV-6006) from November 1951 through February 1952 died from malnutrition and other illness.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. The civilian evacuation of the Wonsan area in late 1951 and a projected North Korean policy of leniency in March 1952 for persons who had collaborated with the United Nations occupation have been previously reported in [REDACTED]

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25X1A 1. Comment. In December 1951 approximately three thousand persons, chiefly North Korean political offenders, were at a camp at Mat'an-an-ni in Hasong-Myon (125-45, 38-10) (YC-4127), 25X1A

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